Col. Stone's Advance into Virginia.

CHITTENDEN WITH A COMPROMISE.

Disposal of Poreign Letters.

LYONS AND MR. SEWARD.

Our Satisfactory Foreign Relations.

Special Discatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861. GEN. SCOTT ON HARPER'S PERRY.

Gen. Scott is reported, upon good authority, to have said that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was entirely in accordance with his plans, expectations, and wishes, as we telegraphed three

WHAT WILL THEY DO AT MANASSAS?

From other remarks of the "octogenarian," the inference was drawn that he believed the probabilities to be that the rebels at Manassas would play the Harper's Ferry game.

It is believed that Gon. Beauregard, when reenforced by the retreating troops, will be in command of not more than 30,000 men, of whom many are ill-clothed and ill-armed, and many sick, for whom there are small accommodations. They have so little water that it is deled out like provisions.

These evils will be enhanced by the additional troops from Harper's Ferry, who will be sure to increase the general demoralization.

GEN. SCOTT WILL NOT ATTACK THEM. Gen. Lee has, it is reported, recently visited the entrenchments and changed their whole plan. But it is not at all probable that Gen. Scott will attack them. He may by a flank movement cut off their communications and force Gen. Beauregard to retreat or surrender without a battle.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

At Fairfax Station, on the railroad between the Junction and Alexandria, there are several companies, and some heavy guns have been mounted.

NATIONAL ADVANCE THTO VIRGINIA.

Cel. Stones's column crossed the Potomac about twenty miles below Harper's Ferry this morning, and marched into the interior of Virginia, probably toward Charlestown. Another column which was to combine with Col. Stone, having failed to arrive, he pushed on without it. It is said that the Marylanders on Col. Stones's line of march showed great hospitality.

Company G, second heavy artillery Regulars, left their quarters this evening, at 7 o'clock, and crossed into Virginia, followed by several baggage wagons. They will proceed immediately to the work of mounting the heavy ordinance on the breastworks there.

Only the two Ohio regiments crossed the Long Bridge yesterday. They encamped for the night at the other end. At 5 o'clock this morning, they moved forward, and are encamped a mile er two this side of Alexandria.

A REBEL BALOON.

A balloon was sent up from the neighborhood of the Chala Bridge last night, and after remainme stationary about fifteen minutes, was drawn down. It is thought to have been a disunion signal. It is thought possible that the erronaut may be caught, and released on taking the oath of allegiance. Newspaper correspondents are the only persons threatened with hanging now-a-days.

ANOTHER COMPROMISE COMING. It is said by Mr. Crittenden's friends that he is preparing a plan of pacification to be submitted to Congress at the Extra Session. The men of the North who have been ruined by Southern bankruptcy and rascality, and the aborer who is now stinted for want of employment can carefully balance in their minds how far they will submit to any alleviation of our present difficulties which will leave the original disease to break out with renewed virulence. Let any and every proposition of this character be met with an indignant remonstrance and refusal. No terms, no conditions, short of absolute submission should be entertained as a basis of

A LIBERAL PRESENT. Elias Howe, sewing-machine inventor, has presented each of the field officers of the Massachusetts Fifth with a fine horse.

PARTIEN LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH. Seventeen hundred foreign letters, addressed to persons in the Rebel States, were received from New-York at the Dead Letter Office this morning. Thirty-four hundred have been previously sent thither from Boston, New-York, and Chicago. Foreign letters will be delivered to agents of Southern houses, if properly identified, apon payment of postage under our postal treaties. They will not be opened at the Dead Letter Office.

RETURNING ENVELOPES.

Stamps and stamped envelopes continue to be returned by Southern Postmasters. Two thousand envelopes came from Mississippi this morn-

DEAD LETTERS ASKED FOR.

Frequent applications are made to the departmeat for the return of letters addressed to discontinued offices. It should be understood that with the small force in the dead letter office it is impossible to make a special search in each

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER. During the last Administrations, Postmasters were lax in demanding postage on printed matter, particularly newspapers, whether regular or transient. Sometimes subscribers received daily journals for a year free. Hereafter the department will hold Postmasters responsible for the

rigid enforcement of the law on this head. INSTRUCTIONS FOR POSTMASTERS. The following circular has been issued from the

Post-Office Department: APPOINTMENT OFFICE, June 14, 1861.

Bir: Numerous inquiries are made at this Department respecting the late orders of the Postmaster New-York Tribune.



Vol. XXI....No. 6,290.

Lord Lyons and the Secretary of State had an

interview to-day. Of what transpired we have,

of course, no direct information, but it is under-

stood that our relations with Great Britain are

being placed on a footing of perfect understand-

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There has been from the first no disturbance

in the cordiality between ourselves and the Con-

With Mexico, from all accounts, official and

unofficial, the sympathy is altogether in favor of

sustaining our Government, and against yielding

The city is remarkably quiet this morning, there be-

ing neither extraordinary facts nor falschoods to pro-

The Second and Third Connecticut Regiments, it is

said, in addition to the two Ohio Regiments, passed

WAR MOVEMENTS AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The Buffalo Regiment, Col. Rogers, and the Utica

Regiment, Col. Christian, have received orders to re-

port at Washington. They will probably leave or

The remaining five regiments will be mustered into

the United States service for two years, and fully

equipped. They hope to receive orders the coming

The 26th Regiment is ordered to Washington, and

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK.

The 12th Regiment of New-York is expected to come

up from Annapolis to Fort McHenry. No military

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

Nothing of importance was done in the Wheeling

Convention to day. The time was mostly spent in dis-

cussion about the qualification of membership, which

was so amended as to satisfy the criticisms upon it

in yesterday's debate. Thorough and decided action

may be looked for next week. Members are united in

their plan for the reconstruction of the State Gov-

FROM BOSTON-THE SECOND REGIMENT.

The 1st Regiment of Massachusetts left here about 8

o'clock this evening, via Stonington, for Jersey City.

The regiment marched from the camp at North Cam-

bridge to Boston Common, where it made a half-hour's

rest. Thousands were present to cheer and bid the

MOVEMENTS OF EASTERN REGIMENTS.

The 1st Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Cowdin,

leaves to-night via Providence and Stonington, direct

for Jersey City, where they take the train south. The

regiment goes with baggage-wagons, ambulances, and

Monday and reach Boston on Teesday afternoon, and

leave Portsmouth on Thursday, proceeding by the Fall River route the same evening. Col. Borden, the agent

for this route, has arranged for extra trains and boats

ILLINOIS WAR MOVEMENTS.

ANDREW JOHNSON TO BE ARRESTED FOR TREASON

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Orders have been received from the Government that

the 12 regiments now organized in this State shall, on Tuesday, the 18th, rendezvous as follows: At Quincy,

Cols. Smith's, Palmer's, Goode's, Scott's; at Alton, Col

Ross's, Turner's, Marsh's, Hecker's; at Caseyville,

Cols. Hyman's, Dougherty's, Muliigan's. The Com-missioners for the purchase of the State arms and equip-

ments, which have been in session during the week as

Springfield, have adjourned until Wednesday next

Large numbers of competitors were present r are

senting many of the largest manufacturers in the

The correspondent of The Tribune, writing from

Cairo on the 14th inst., says that Gen. Buckner, Com-

missioner from Kentucky, was here to-day. He says

that Kentucky intends establishing a grand encamp-ment of State troops at Columbus. The Columbus

people, he added, had no right to raise the Secession

The Memphis Appeal of the 14th inst. says, that a

warrant was out for the arrest of Andrew Johnson, for

Thursday was kept as a fast-day throughout Tennes

ee, all business being suspended by the Dis

lag, and he had requested them not to do so again.

They will then make awards.

treason to Tennessee.

The 2d New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. Martin,

4th Maine Regiment will leave Rockland or

all equipments for active service.

proceed via Fall River to New-York.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

WHEELING, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Boston, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Boston, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

support or countenance to the rebellion.

ing and amity.

tinental Powers.

duce excitement.

Tuesday next.

week to march.

soldiers farewell.

for both regiments.

over into Virginia last night.

will leave on Monday or Toosday.

novements have transpired here to-day.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Ge erol. It was not doubted that the wide publicity given to those ord re through the public press who doubted ample notice to all Postmasters. For further cert inty they are ag in unblisher, as follows:

1. The Postmaster-treneral issued his order of the 27th of May, under act of Congress approved February 28, 1861, suspending the entire mail service, post routes, and post-offices in the States where "the postal service could not be safely continued," namely: the States of THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

THEY DESTROY ALL THEY CAN. 28, 1861, a spending the entire mail service, post routes, and post-offices in the States where "the pestal see wise could not be eafely continued," namely: the States of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisinna, Texas, Arkansas, and in Virginia, except the western portion thereof, in which the mails were still transported safely.

H. This order rendered it necessary to transmit to the Dead-Letter Office all mail matter directed to any Post-Office thus discontinued; and such order was accordingly issued, that valuable letters might be returned to their writers.

HI. The use of United States stamps and stamped envelopes by the discontinued Postmasters is nothing less than embezzlement, and cannot be recognized by any Postmasters are, therefore, immediately upon the receipt of any letter mailed from the above-mentioned States, coming to or through their Post-Offices, and whether appearing to be prepaid or not, to hold it for postage, and transmit it directly to the Dead-Letter Office to be disposed of according to law, but if letters actually arrive at the office of delivery, they may be delivery area mayment of postage as mon letters

GOING TO JOIN BEAUREGARD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tripune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861. Doubt is still felt in some quarters of the reported evacuation of Harper's Ferry. Some of the Baltimore papers say several thousand troops are still there. No Government dispatches have been received yet.

Mr. Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, who was directed to examine into the matter, could get no further than Monocacy Junction by rail, whence he went to Frederick.

Gen. Scott expressed his belief last night in the evacuation.

SECOND DISPATCH. Government has dispatches which confirm the reported withdrawal of all the Rebel troops from Harper's Ferry, after destroying everything valuable there, which they could not carry with them. "They are moving," the dispatch concludes, "down the valley;" which is interpreted to mean, toward Winchester.

office to be disposed of according to law, but if letters actually arrive at the office of delivery, they may be delivered upon payment of postage as upon letters wholly unpaid.

IV. The same order will be applied, without further notice, to all letters mailed (prepaid or not) at any discontinued Post-Office, whether hereafter discontinued by special order or by general discontinuance of service in the District or State.

V. No letter or package can be forwarded to its address through the United States mails except from foreign countries with which this Government has postal treaties, unless regularly mailed at one of the established Post-Offices of the United States, and postage there regularly prepaid. All matter not thus mailed must be forwarded without delay to the Dead-Letter Office, at Washington.

VI. No mail pouch, suck, or lock can be sent by any Postmaster to any point or place where such service has been discontinued. All pouches, sacks, and locks coming to a Post-Office from such discontinued offices and routes will be retained and sent to the proper depositing offices. Another dispatch affirms that they took with and roates will be retained and sent to the propositing offices.

The postal service will be restored on such discontinued route as early as practicable, of which notice will be duly given.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOHN A. KARSON,

First Assistant Postmaster-General.

LORD LYONS AND SECRETARY SEWARD. them provisions enough for only one day, and were crawling away, pushing the cars on the Railroad to Winchester by hand.

The most probable estimate of the troops who have left Harper's Ferry, is 12,000. The rear guard of 2,000 left this morning. Gen. Johnson stayed to the last. The advance is pushing on to Strasburg, where it will probably take rail to Manassas Junction.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861. The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has naturally awakened increased interest as to the next movement of the Confederate troops, and the mind is instinctively directed to Manassas Junction. The present plans and purposes of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are of such a character as to efficiently meet all contingen

SANDY HOOK, Md., Saturday, June 15, 1861, noon. A person who left Harper's Ferry half an hour ago, states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military. This is, however, contradicted by a l-ter messenger, who declares that a large body of men are yet there, stationed at Bolivar and in the outskirts. All the Government buildings have been destroyed, with the exception of one storehouse, a blacksmith shop, and the rifle works, all of which were spared, to

avoid jeopardizing private property.

The bridge across the Shenandoah River has been spared. American flags are flying at Berlin and Knoxville.

Martinsburg is said to be occupied by a large force of United States Troops. POINT OF ROCKS, Saturday, June 15, 1861. The obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

road at this point have been removed, and the road was reopened to Harper's Ferry this morning. An immense boulder, weighing about 100 tune, which was thrown from the Point of Rocks upon the

railroad, was removed last night by blasting, and the track now passes over its crushed fragments. An immense mass of rocks projects into the canal

leaving sufficient space, however, for passing boats. The obstruction can be easily removed by blasting. The culverts which were attempted to be blown up

e now fully repaired. A picket guard of cavalry are stationed on the Virginia side, within sight of this point, but they are few in numbers, not more than six it is said.

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

From Our Special Correspondent Снамвенявска, Ра., June 13, 1861. The news of the disaster at Great Bethel reached

us only in the afternoon of yesterday, by the New-York papers, although we afterward learned that it was known to the military authorities the evening before. Yet not a word transpired for the benefit of the poor civilians, who are carefully excluded from all information from that source, however interesting or important, whether affecting past, present, or future events. The effect of the news was distressing, whil it was mitigated by the benefit conferred as a lesson, and the conviction of all minds and hearts that the cam paign against the Rebels must be nade overwhelming by an irresistible force being poured in upon them from the indignant North. Last night, too, all hearts were revived and rejoiced by the report, which I suppose accidentally did reach us in advance of printed publica tions, hundreds of miles away from us and the scene of conflict, filling our breasts with pride at the prompt action of our troops, which has retrieved their assuled honor and established the prestige of invincible bravery. Nothing of moment occurred here yesterday. The

guard was busy all day picking up straggling soldiers and returning them to camp. The soldiers who were so unruly the day before are likely to suffer severely for their escapade, as they are all under arrest, to be court-martialed, when the notorious out-laws and leaders will probably be drummed out of their regiments.

The Wisconsin Regiment presents an appearance highly creditable to that young and patriotic State, both in the muscle and discipline of the men, and their e mparatively perfect equipment. The superiority of their dress and equipment to that of the poor, de-fauded Pennsylvania volunteers may be gathered from a little colloquy I overheard between the soldiers yes terday. One of them says, "I say, Gus, did you see them Wisconsin fellows this morning down at the de pot?" "Yes, I did; ain't they fixed up well though, and got good clothes on." "That's a fact; they are not like the old things our fellows have to wear, that ain't fit for no decent man." "There's Tom Brown now, round the corner, drunk as blazes; and I don't wonder at it. He was a respectable man that were good clothes at home as anybody, but seein' how he's treated, he don't care a d-n for himself; he's only s common soldier anyhow, and he takes what fun he can

Yes, gentlemen in authority, that's the way it works degrade a man among his fellows and to himself, and you demoralize him.

The Wisconsin boys are armed with the Minić rifle, and they are sharp-shooters who know how to use that effective weapon.

It is said there are five lawyers, three doctors, and

two preachers in the ranks. The clarion voice of their martial-looking colonel, Starkweather, will ring the knell of the traitors who get within rifle distance. The complete discipline of the regiment is avinced by the fact that, though the camp is in the suburbs of the town, not one sold er has been seen out of it, and all communication outside is strictly prohibited.

At 2 o'clock this morning another brigade, composed of the 9th, 13th, and 16th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a battalion of regulars, Brevet Brig. Gen. Miles commanding, struck their tents and took up the line of march to Greencastle. Fortunately the ads are in good condition, and the oppressive heat) the last few days has abated.

This morning the third company raised in this little town, numbering nearly 100 men, Capt. Wilson Riley. a leading lawyer here, goes to Harrisburg to muster into the service for the war. This speaks well for its patriotism; but I am told there are a few Secessionists left who discreetly keep very shady just now, and that Bedford County is infested with some blatant specimens.

Last night there was quite a large accession of troops. Another company of U.S. infautry from Fort Ripley arrived. The 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Col. Jarrett, direct from Havre de Grace, where it has been on duty several weeks, reached in good order. They are the best dressed Pennsylvania men I have seen, though their very heavy woollens are too warm for the season and the tough work on the road before

live Yankees strolling through the town, seeking breakfast and admiring the beautiful yards here filled with a variety of flowers and shrubbery, especially roses in great profusion. They were of the 4th Connecticut Regiment, Col. Woodhouse, direct from home, and Jersey City, via Philadelphia. They had the misfortune to lose one of their men at Columbia. George Barrett, private in company H, was run over by the cars and instantly killed.

Gen. Patterson's command already numbers over 20, 000 men and has a good look for 30,000. The regiments have been re-brigaded, an account of which I hope to furnish to morrow. We can learn nothing official, and have to u-e our wits as well as our eyes to get reliable information, but without official aid I venture a guess, as there are Yankees about, that we shall move our headquarters from here by Sunday.

> LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. GEN. PATTERSON MOVING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1861.

A special dispatch from Hagerstown says that the Advance Guard, General Patterson's Division, about 10,000 strong, arrived there this morning, and the whole column is rapidly moving southward.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, June 15, 1861. C. B. Cotton, the new Surveyor of this port, et ters on the discharge of his duties on Monday.

The Postmaster of this city will deliver letters from the South on the payment of the Federal postage by the recipients.

A gentleman writes from Hopkinsville to The Journal that an officer of the Tennessee Rebels stationed near the State line, informed him that Gov. McGoffin had, in answer to the inquiry of the officer, What part of Kentucky he should occupy with his troops," advised him to keep his position near the State line, and hold himself in readiness to give assistance to Kentucky when needed.

The Charleston Mercury of the 11th inst. state that a privateer called the Savannah has been captured by the brig Perry, and calls on Jefferson Davis to retaliate, if the crew should be hung. The Mercury also complains that traders in the harbor are in the habit of supplying provisions to the blockading fleet. The Raleigh Standard says that the North Carolina

THE WILSON ZOUAVES.

volunteer force is 20,000.

The steamship Vanderbilt, for Fort Pickens, weighed anchor from off the Battery at 11:30 on Saturday morning, having Wilson's Zouaves on board. She passed out to sea during the afternoon. THE MURDERER JACKSON FUND.

The Charleston Courier of June 8, publishes the fellowing programme:
ENTERTAINMENT

At the
INSTITUTE HALL,
On Tuesday, lith fustant,
LITTLE QUEEN AID OF
THE JACKSON TESTIMONIAL. THE ACRES of the Acres of the Eaprealy for themselves, Entitled
THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE;
Or.

Or,

LOYER IN A BOY,

Which gives in a must happy statch the leading events of Secession to the death of Elleworth and the hero-mustyr Jackson.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY AGAIN. CITIZEN OF MICHIGAN EXPELLED FROM FLORIDA. The gallant State of Florida is determined not to be The rallant State of Florida is determined not to be outdone by any of her Confederate sisters in acts of "chivalry." She is "bent" upon achieving a reputation that shall adorn the pages of Southern history, as it reveals to a startled and far off poeterity the noble deeds of heroism performed by her loyal sons, in their struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of Northern men. The latest effort of Floridinaic patriotism was the expulsion from the municipality of Apalachicola of Mr. D. V. Dean, a native of Michigan. Mr. Dean was engaged in teaching a school of budding chivalry in the thriving city named, and while diligently pursuing his avocation, one day was surprised to receive the following communication from the Mayor of the Dixiante burg. We give the epistle verbutan et literatum, etc., in hope that it may is some measure excuse the conduct in hope that it may in some measure excuse the conduct of his Honor, believing as we do that our readers will of his Honor, believing as we do that our readers will agree with us, that his aversion to school-masters was natural to him, has no doubt existed from hi-mfancy, and has steadily increased since the days of his youth. Dear hir it having been proved to me by respectible testimony that you have mad use of tressormable expressions against the confederate states of smerica you are hearby commanded to leave this town by the verry forst oppertunity or it will become you are also required to deliver up to the bearer of this commendation all arms such as guar plateits Durks Bone Knifes Swoards Cains a Co and in refusing at once to comply you will be compelled to submit to a proper search.

may 47 1861

Accompanying the above, was the following highly consolutory document:

Mr. Dran-Sir the undersigned having herd that you have given atterance to treasunable language would say to you that to avoid the penalties of the law in such cases made and providen climber.

Here followed about fifty signatures, commencing

climbs.

Here followed about fifty signatures, commencing with that of James P. Penn, who penned the above, followed by H. C. and B. F. Simmons, in the presence of whom even Southern-Rights men keep their hands in their pockets; also, A. W. Hunter, celebrated in connection with the capture of the Atwater and several other deeds of Secession bravery, including, we believe, the marder of one or two men. Mr. Dean's offense was a refusal to join a military company of which the gallant Hunter was Captain. He was waited upon at his residence by a band of which the abovenamed individuals were the leading spirits, and politely informed that he must "show his colors." Instead of this, he showed a couple of the brave ones the door, whereupon Captain Hunter detailed a man to re-enter immediately, and pre-ent him with a Miuié rifle ball.

On further examination, however, it was ascertained that the Secession soldiers had just appropriated and drank a barrel of whisky, and could not then 'tell the breech from the muzzle of their guns, and to this "providential" circumstance is the man who had been teaching young Apalacholic ideas how to shoot, indebted for his escape from their exercising the knowledge thus imparted, upon him. Mr. Dean concluded that the country was not an agreeable one, and made a hasty departure for the Queen City where he arrived, yesterday. Before leaving Florida, he got the following "pasaport."

Apalackicota, Fla., May 31, 1861.

Ing "pussport.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., May 31, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCREN: Mr. D. V. Dean, the beaver of this, is a citizen of the State of Michigan, has, with his family, been residing in this place for nearly two years, and during that time he has been employed by some of our citizens as a teacher. Mr. Dean has never bursterfered, or taken any part in politice, nor in the recent difficulties between the two sections (North and South). Mr. Dean is now desirous of returning to Michigan and I hope he will not be melested or interrupted in his journey. JOHN D. ATKINS.

Com. Military Officer at Apalachicola, Fla.

A NIGHT EXPEDITION FROM FORTRESS MONROE

HEAVY ARTILLERY GOING.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE SWORN IN.

MORE OF THE LATE FIGHT.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, June 15, 1861. It is understood that a movement is on foot, and that an expedition will leave to-night, accompanied by heavy artillery. Gen Pierce will not command.

The Naval Brigade are being sworn. It is expected that about five bundred will be mustered under the following officers: H. D. Whittemore,

Colonel; James Millward, jr., Lieut.-Col.; D. H. Burtnett, Major.

To the Associated Press. FORTRESS MONROE, June 14, 1861. via BALTIMORE, 15th.

The list of the killed and wounded of the Federal forces at the fight at Great Bethel is not yet complete. No information has reached here to-day relative to the movements of the Rebel troops. Fortress Monroe is in reality invested. Ingress and egress by the sea, and a few miles in extent of the James River, are open to us, but no aggressive movements can be made with safety without double the present number of troops, and means of transportation.

The camps near Hampton are now confined to a narrow space.

An exchange of prisoners is to be made to-day. Those in the Fortress will be produced, but, as yet, Col. Magruder has failed to respond.

Miss Dig arrived here this morning with a number of nurses. She has spent the day in visiting the Hospital and the various camps. She will return to Bal-timore this evening, and visit the seat of war westward.

The affair of the New-York Naval Brigade is culminating. Some fifty of them yesterday received their naval accouterments. Probably not three hundred of them will remain here. They complain of the Army pay, they having been promised \$20 per month, instead of \$11.

The Union gan arrived this morning from Baltimore. and will be mounted at once, probably near the Floyd gun, of which it is the mate.

The large rifled cannon brought by the Naval Brigade is now mounted on the Rip Raps, only three miles from Sewall's Point. Its range will be tried in a few

The Cumberland, this morning, fired one or two rounds with a rifled gun at a tug-boat, which is seen every morning at Sewall's Point reconnoitering our movements. There are many vessels in the Roads, and immense supplies are daily arriving.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BEAUREGARD. The Richmond Enquirer contains the following proclamation from Gen. Beauregard.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF ALEXANDRIA,

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF ALEXANDRIA, Camp Pickens, June 5, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION.—To the Pople of the Courties of Loudon, Fairfax, and Frairee William.

A reckless and unprincipled twrant has invaded your coil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal, and constitutional restraints has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are mardering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, to shocking and revolting to humanity to be counterated.

All rules of civilent

numerated.
All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and All rules of civinged warrare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war cry is "Brauty and Booty." All that is dear to man—your honor and that of your wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives, are involved is his reportors content.

in this momentous contest.

In the name, therefore, of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self-government, for which we are contending—in behalf of civ lization itself, I, G. T. Besure, and, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junc-tion, do make this my Proclamation, and invite and en-join you by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your Revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity

Revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country; and, by every means in your power, compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land.

I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authoritie information at these headquarters, or to the officers under his command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be given to you all.

(Signed)

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official—Tuomas Jordan.

Acting Assistant Adj't-General.

REBEL DISTRESS AT MANASSAS. The following is from a letter written from Manassas

Junction to The Richmond Whig, under date of

June 3:

There are, of course, a thousand rumors in circulation here, but none sufficiently authentic to justify their transmission to your paper. General orders yesterday announced that Gen. Beauregard had assumed command at this point. Some five or six prisoners of war, taken near Fairfax Court-House, have been brought here.

We are drilled pretty hard for this warm weather, but manage to endore it. The commissary stores are bad, but perhaps this is annavoidable at present.

The real evil, however, and one easily corrected, is the working day and night in digging trenches and throwing up fortifications of dirt by men unaccustomed to labor. In cold weather it might be stood, but in bot weather, the result is already seen in quadrupling the sick list.

The volunteers have seen in the newspapers that many wealthy gentlemen have tendered their negroes

The volunteers have seen in the newspapers that many wealthy gentlemen have tendered their negroes for these labors, and they know that there are showsands of free negroes who might be so employed. I really believe that if this state of things continues ten days, there will be at least one-fifth of the force here on the sick hist or dead, for we have no real hospital here, and medicine is as scarce in the surgical department as money is in the camp. Beside this, it is difficult to get water enough to drink, and even officers cannot get it. Water is guarded and given out as provisions are given out. These are absolute facts. Cleanhness is essential to recovery from camp diseases, and without water cleanliness is impossible, especially in warm weather. On this very day some forty sick had to be sent to Culpepper Court-House.

INTERESTING TO CLAIMANTS FOR DAM-AGES CAUSED BY THE WAR.

The following is an important order from Gen. Mc-

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. E. VIRGINIA, & ARLINGTON, Jone 2, 1861. GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—Statements of the amo GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—Statements of the amount, kind, and value of all private property taken and used for Government purposes, and of the damage done in any way to private property, by reason of the occupation of this section of the country by the United States troops, will, as soon as practicable, be made out and transmitted to department headquarters of brigades by the commanders of brigades and officers in charge of the several fortifications. These statements will exist.

hibit

First: The quantity of land taken possession of for
the reveral field works, and the kind and value of the
crops growing thereon, if any.

Second: The quantity of land used for the several
encampments, and the kind and value of the growing
errops, if any.

Thera: The number, size, and character of the
buildings appropriated to public purposes.

Fourth: The quantity and value of trees cut down.

Fifth: The kind and extent of fencing, &c., de

These statements will, as far as possible, give the

These statements will, as far as possible, give the vame of the property taken, or of the damage austained, and the name or names of the owners thereof. Citizens who have sustained any damage or loss as above will make their claims upon the commanding officers of the troops by whom it was done, or in cases where these troops have moved away upon the commander nearest them.

These claims will accompany the statement above called for. The commanders of brizadea will require the assistance of the commanders of regiments or detached companies, and will make this order known to the inhabitants in their vicinity, to the end that all loss or damage may as nearly as possible be ascertained while the troops are now here, and by whom or on whose account it has been occasioned, that justice may be done alike to the citizen and the Government. The name of the officer, or officers, in case the brigade commanders shall institute a board to fix the amount of loss or damage, shall be given in each case. or damage, shall be given in each case.

By order of Brig-Gen. McDOWELIA

JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjotant General.

MAJOR WINTHROP'S GOOD-BY. EXTRACT FROM THE FORTHCOMING NUMBER OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

From The Boston Transcript.

THE ATLANTIC MONTILLY.

From The Boston Transcript.

Our readers will remember that brilliant article in the June number of The Atlantic Monthly, discribing the march of the New-York Seventu Regiment to Washington. Young Winthroo was the ambor of the Atlantic during the war. He accordingly sent a paper for the July number, full of admirable descriptions of "Our Camp at Washington," the closing portions of which have now a heart-saddening interest. We anticipate the publication of the new number of the magazine by extracting a few paragraphs:

"The time had come for myself and my regiment to leave it by different ways. I should have been glad to stay and see my comrades through to their departure; but there was a Massachusetts man down at Fortress Monroe, Butler, by name—has any one heard of him?—and to this gentleman it chanced that I was to report myself. So I packed my knapsack, got my furiough, shook hands with my fellows, said good-by to Camp Cameron, and was off, two days after our month's service was done.

"Under Providence, Washington owes its safety, let, to Gen. Butler, whose geains devised the circumvention of Baltimore and its ruscal crew, and whose utter bravery executed the plan; he is the Grand Yankee of this little period of the war. 2d. To the other Most Worshipful Grand Yankees of the Massachusetts regiment who followed their leader, as he knew they would, discovered a forgotten colooy called Annapolis, and dashed in there, asking no questions. 3d. And while I gladly yield the first places to this general and his men, I put the Seventh in as last, but not least, in average the capital. Character always tells. The Seventh, by good, hard, faithful work at drill, had estabs his men, I put the Seventh in as last, but not least, in saving the capital. Character always tells. The Seventh, by good, hard, faithful work at drill, had established its fame as the most thorough militia regiment in existence. Its military and moral character were excellent. The mere name of the regiment carried weight. It took the field as if the field were a ball-room. There were myriad eng to march; but they had not made ready beforekand. Yes, the Seventh had its important share in the rescue. Without our support, whether our leaders tendered it eagerly or hesitatingly, Gen. Butler's position at Annapolis would have been critical, and his forced march to the capital a forlorn hope—heroic, but deparate.

and his forced march to the capital a forford hope—asrole, but desparate.

"So, honor to whom honor is due.

"Here I must cut short my story. So good-by to the
Seventh, and thanks for the fascinating month I have
passed in their society. In this pause of the war our
camp life has been to me as brilliant as a permanent

pic-nic.

"Good-by to Company I, and all the fine fellows, rough and smooth, cool old hands and recruits verdant but ardent! Good-by to our lieutenants, to whom I owe much kindness! Good-by, the orderly, so peremptory on parade, so indulgent off! Good-by every-hods!"

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SONS OF

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Sons of Massachusette resident in this city held an adjourned meeting in the Astor House on Friday morning, to consider what should be done in reference to the reception of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, RICHARD WARREN, esq., in the chair.

On motion of Mr. CROCKER, the following Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of paying the expenses of entertaining the soldiers of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment Volunteers as they pass through this city to morrow, on their way to the seat of war: J. Green Pearson, Nathan Jackson, O. W. Bird, H. H. Crocker, S. T. Thompson, J. M. Fiske, James B. Richards.

Fiske, James B. Richards.

Mr. Fiske of the Committee on Arrangements, a ported the following outline of a plan in the event

the regiment arriving in this city:

We propose to have all the citizens of Massachusetts form a procession to escort the regiment; sho to give the regiment a breakfact on Sunday morning, which desi be done at the Astor Bouse, farmishing it by detachments and also to lavite the Governor and his Staff and commissioned officers of the regiment to

House.
The report was adopted.
The following telegraphic dispatch was received from Gov. Andrew:
"Richard Warken. Astor House, N. Y.—With the utmost ratifude for your invitation. I am compelled to decline it by the uter impossibility of my leaving Boston long enough to go to New-York.
At 12 o'clock the following dispatch was received from Frank F. Howe.

At 12 o'clock the following dispatch was received from Frank E. Howe:

"Richard Warren, Chairman Boston Committee.—His Excellency cannot come. The Regiment is in the hands of the United States. Leaves here to unit, via Sommington, at seven o'clock, and will land at Jersey City about nine o'clock, Sunday morning, and leave in special train soon as possible. Lieut. Amory says if you can have not collect for the men, they would be grateful. They have rations, the sanot be induced to permit them to parade, but will do so with the Gordon Regiment a week from to-day, in any way we eletate. Frank E. Howr."

It was recoolved that the some of Massachmeette meet Committee of Arrangements are to make ample pro-vision for the wants of the regiment, by way of re-

The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call o

executors, shall be sold as sold be received.

It is also my will that after my said debts shall be paid, all the residue of my property, personal and real, shall be divided by my executors into two equal parts, and that one part thereof shall belong to my two children, Robert M. Douglas and Stephen A. Douglas, and that the other part thereof—that is to eay, one-half of all my property, real and personal, and of all moneys or debts due ne—shall belong to, and is hereby declared to belong to, my dear and beloved wife, Adela Cutta Douglas.

Adele Cutts Donglas.

It is also my will and positive direction that my said wife shall be and she is hereby declared to be, the sole

wife shall be and she is hereby declared to be, the sole guardian of my said children, and that she shall have the possessian, control and education of them until they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years, knowing her to be the best person in the world to perform this sacred trust.

It is also my will that my said wife, Adele Cutts Douglas, and my triend and relative Daniel P. Rhodes of Charles of this he and thought heady declared

to perform this sucred trust.

It is also my will that my said wife, Adele Cutte Douglas, and my friend and relative Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, be and they are hereby declared my executors to carry this will into effect, and to that end I do hereby waive all legal process and letters of administration, and dispense with any and all security on the part of my said executors, and direct that they may proceed and execute this will the same that I could do were I alive.

Baving thus provided for all my worldly affairs, I commit my soul to God and sak the prayers of the good for His divine blessing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th day of September, A. D. 1857.

S. A. DOUGLAS. [Seal.]

In presence of S. C. BENDAR, MAN G. BOYA.

CODICIL ADDED JULY 30th, 1852.

Be it known that I, Stephen A. Douglas, do hereby add the following supplement to the above as my last will and testament, to wit: That in event my said wife shall have any child or children by me, whether born before or after my death, it is my will and direction that in the distribution of my estate, an amount of property shall at first be set apart and allotted to such child or children equal to the amount my other children will receive from their mother's estate, and that the residue of my property, after paying all just debts, shall be divided into two equal parts, and one of said parts shall belong to my said wife, to her sole use and benefit, and the other to my said children, born or to be born as aforesaid, in equal proportions, it being my wish and intention that each calld should inherit and and seal at the city of Washington, this 30th day of and and seal at the city of Washington, this 30th day of and and seal at the city of Washington, this 30th day of and and seal at the city of Washington, this 30th day of and seal at the city of Washington, this 30th day of the sole and the city of Washington, this 30th day of the city of Washington, this 30th day of the city of Washington, this 30th day of the cit

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my has and seal at the city of Washington, this 30th day July, A. D. 1859.

S. A. Doueras. [Seal.]

kepping at the end of these and other tensorie

esence of J. H. CLAY MUDD, ELLEN E

freshments, at Jersey City. This arrangement was prompted by the regiment being unable to accept the invitation of the Committee to a reception in New-

the Committee of Arrangements.

The Massachusetts men will walk in a body to Jersey City, under the Bay State flag.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS'S WILL.

Know all men by these presents, That I, Stephen A. Douglas, of the City of Chicago and State of Hilmois, in view of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death at such time as an all-wise Providence shall ordain, do hereby declare and subscribe the following as my will, which I desire all persons to respect after my death, to wit:

It is my will that my debts shall be paid out of any moneys which I may leave, and that so much of my property, real and personal, at the discretion of my executors, shall be sold as shall be necessary to pay all my debts.